

Please print the following information:

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone Numbers: Work _____ Other _____

What license type is needed/held (circle one)? A. Commercial B. Noncommercial C. Private

If you have a Utah pesticide applicator license, what is the number? _____

Social Security Number (for identification / optional) _____

Pesticide Law Worksheets

INSTRUCTIONS: This worksheet may be completed using a pen or pencil. Answer each question completely and write all answers legibly. The answers for this worksheet may be found on this CD or by reading the following references: (1) Applying Pesticides Correctly: A Guide for Private and Commercial Applicators, (2) Applying Pesticides Correctly: A Supplemental Guide for Private Applicators, and (3) Utah Pesticide Control Act R68-7.

1. When EPA classifies a pesticide as restricted, the label will state "Restricted Use Pesticide" at the top of the front panel. A. What does it indicate to the handler when a pesticide is labeled as a Restricted Use Pesticide (RUP)? B. Who may legally purchase and use an RUP?

A. RUP on the label indicates: _____

_____B. The people who may legally purchase and use an RUP are: _____

2. Pesticide users are required by law to comply with all the instructions and directions for use that appear in pesticide labeling. What does each of the following signal words indicate when they appear on a pesticide label?

A. The signal word **WARNING** indicates that: _____

_____B. The signal word **CAUTION** indicates that: _____

_____C. The signal word **DANGER** indicates that: _____

3. It is a violation of Federal law to use a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Which of the follow statements is correct? There are two versions of each, select the correct statement.

Statements concerning pesticides labels:

Select the correct statement:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| A. A pesticide may only be used to treat the plants, animals, or sites named in the label's directions for use. | <input type="radio"/> |
| A pesticide may be used to treat plants, animals, and sites not named in the label's directions for use. | <input type="radio"/> |
| B. Applicators may use higher dosages, higher concentrations, or more frequent applications of pesticides than indicated by the label. | <input type="radio"/> |
| Applicators may not use higher dosages, higher concentrations, or more frequent applications of pesticides than indicated by the label. | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. Pesticide applicators must follow all label directions for use, including directions concerning safety, mixing, dilution, storage, and disposal. | <input type="radio"/> |
| Pesticide applicators do not have to follow label directions for use, safety, mixing, dilution, storage, and disposal. | <input type="radio"/> |

4. An example of one of the major factors that determines whether a pesticide will reach groundwater is the "*presence or absence of water on the surface of the treatment site.*"

What are three other major factors?

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

5. Some pesticides are likely to move through soil into groundwater depending on the solubility, adsorption, and persistence of the pesticide. For each of the following conditions, will the pesticides be more likely or less likely to move into groundwater? Select the appropriate response for each condition.

Condition of pesticide:

Select one for each:

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Pesticide is highly soluble | <input type="radio"/> More likely to move |
| | <input type="radio"/> Less likely to move |
| B. Pesticide is moderately-to-highly persistent | <input type="radio"/> More likely to move |
| | <input type="radio"/> Less likely to move |
| C. Pesticide is strongly adsorbed to soil | <input type="radio"/> More likely to move |
| | <input type="radio"/> Less likely to move |

6. The three major soil characteristics that affect the breakdown and movement of pesticides in soil are soil texture, soil permeability, and soil organic matter. For each of the following soil characteristics which soil condition offers greater resistance to pesticide movement through soil? Select the appropriate response for each characteristic.

Soil characteristic:

Select one for each:

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|
| A. Soil Texture | <input type="radio"/> Coarse sandy soils or | <input type="radio"/> Fine soils with clay |
| B. Soil Permeability | <input type="radio"/> More permeable soil or | <input type="radio"/> Less permeable soil |
| C. Soil Organic Matter | <input type="radio"/> Soil with organic matter or | <input type="radio"/> Soil without organic matter |

7. Under the Endangered Species Act it is a Federal offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in the death of a member of an endangered species. What is the legal role and responsibility of a certified applicator with respect to hazards posed by pesticides to endangered species?

Certified applicator's legal role and responsibility:

8. Exposure to pesticides can cause harmful effects. What legal responsibility does a pesticide applicator have for wearing the personal protective equipment (PPE) that is required by the pesticide labeling?

Legal responsibility of applicator to wear required PPE: _____

9. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) regulates the registration, manufacture, sale, transportation, and use of pesticides. What are the answers to the following questions?

- | | |
|---|-------|
| A. What Federal agency is responsible for registering pesticides and pesticide uses in the US? | _____ |
| B. Pesticides that may cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment must be registered as what? | _____ |
| C. Pesticides must be used/applied according to what set of written instructions? | _____ |
| D. In Utah, applicators must be certified/licensed or be directly under the supervision of a certified private applicator when buying or using what type of pesticides? | _____ |
| E. Can the State of Utah establish pesticide laws that are less strict than FIFRA? | _____ |

10. If a person violates FIFRA, he or she is subject to civil penalties that include fines, and criminal penalties that include both fines and prison terms. What are the Federal penalties for violating FIFRA? Write in the dollar amounts and prison terms.
- A. Civil penalties for private applicators can be as much as: \$ _____ per offense
 - B. Civil penalties for commercial applicators can be as much as: \$ _____ per offense
 - C. Criminal penalties for private applicators can be as much as: \$ _____
and/or _____ in prison
 - D. Criminal penalties for commercial applicators can be as much as: \$ _____
and/or _____ in prison
11. The Worker Protection Standard (WPS) must be complied with when pesticide products are used on agricultural establishments such as farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses for commercial or research production of agricultural plants. What are some of the basic requirements of WPS? Describe the WPS requirements for each of the following topics.
- A. Displaying information: _____

 - B. Training workers and handlers: _____

 - C. Medical assistance for employees: _____

 - D. Restricted entry intervals: _____

 - E. Personal protective equipment: _____

12. When applicators apply Restricted Use Pesticides (RUP) they must keep records of the pesticide application. What are the items of information that must be kept when a RUP is applied? Describe seven items of information that must be included in pesticide records.
- A. _____
 - B. _____
 - C. _____
 - D. _____
 - E. _____
 - F. _____
 - G. _____

When these worksheets are complete begin work on the Pesticide Law Post Test. Maintain these sheets to be turned in with the pretest and post test.